THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, MAY, 1883. NO. 7.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twelve lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratic Equations, and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar, (Harkness,or Allen and Greenough); Latin Prose Composition, (Allen or Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Doderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Hellenica; Herodotus; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin), Algebra,(Davies' Bourdon), Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric,(Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; (Tacitus, (selections); Juvenal or Persius; Plato; Euripides; Boice's Exercises in Greek Syntax; Lysias; Exercises in writing Latn; Analytical Geometry, (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation, (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's English Past and Present,-

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Terence or Plautus; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer), Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately), Logic, (Jevons), Logic of Christian Evidences, (Wright).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Mental Science; (Porter's Human Intellect, Hamilton): History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1882. Sept. 14.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 19.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1883. Jan. 4.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 27.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 27.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 12.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 26—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
July 1.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 3.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 4.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. VIII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1883. NO. 7.

SORROW AND I.

When I was young, I said to Sorrow,
"Come, and I will play with theo."
He is near me now all day;
And at night returns to say,
"I will come again to-morrow,
I will come and stay with thee."

Through the woods we walk together,
His soft footsteps rustle nigh me;
To shield an unregarded head,
He hath built a winter shed;
And all night in rainy weather,
I hear his gentle breathings by me.

—*Aubry de Vere.*

THE COURT OF ELIZABETH.

THERE was a period in the history of the British Empire when a dark cloud hung over the government and threatened it with dissolution and destruction. Social discontent, like a mighty tidal wave, was sweeping over the land. Religious rivalry had almost resulted in civil war. Hundreds of martyrs perished upon the block. Foreign wars exhausted the treasury and left the crown deeply in debt. Misrule and injustice had sunk England into the depths of chaos, and even to the very verge of ruin. It was at such a time as this that a queen ascended the throne in whom the last despairing hopes of a united kingdom were centered. Her accession was greeted throughout the whole land by blazing bonfires, ringing bells and shouts of joy, which expressed the eagerness of the people to bow before a queen who by the arm of her love and power might raise England out of the depths of chaos and ruin and establish it on a broad and firm foundation of liberty and justice.

It was the Tudor queen, Elizabeth, who thus came to the throne, and by her economy and good government won for herself the confidence and love of her subjects. It was the Tudor queen, Elizabeth, who freed England from foreign wars and foreign alliances, and made it one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe.

It was such a queen as this who, the daughter of Henry the VIIIth and Anne Boleyn, exhibited a character fitted alike for the stern and engrossing business of government, and for the enjoyment of the jests and sports of her court.

From her mother Elizabeth inherited her passionate love of beauty, her susceptibility to the grossest flattery, and her delight in the companionship of gay and witty courtiers. So fond was she of the chase that even when affairs of the greatest importance to the government were pressing upon her she would spend whole days in hunting and feasting. She took great delight in outwitting kings, nobles and courtiers, and often exhibited a most shameless disregard of the truth. Although for political reasons she remained unmarried, yet she rejoiced in the devotion and flattery of many of the nobles of her realm.

But it was the daughter of Henry the VIIIth, rather than of Anne Boleyn, who ruled England. If she was vain and frivolous in the presence of her courtiers, at the council board she exhibited a stern and determined nature which might well become the greatest king who ever swayed the scepter of the English government. She understood better than any of her ministers what were the needs and resources of her kingdom, and though sometimes influenced by their counsel, yet she more frequently cast it aside and acted according to her own independent judgment. If to the casual observer the character of Elizabeth seemed light and trivial, to those upon whom her arm fell it became painfully evident that she

could strike, and strike hard enough to crush even the greatest nobles of her realm.

In no place was her sagacity more evident than in the choice of her ministers. William Cecil—Lord Burleigh—was the one member of her council who exercised the chief influence on the policy of Elizabeth. He was by no means the most noble man in England, but his nature, so like that of the queen, recommended itself to her and won for him her admiration and trust. Next to Cecil came Sir Nicolas Bacon, who was the father of the illustrious Francis Bacon. He was a sober, thoughtful man, and stood high in the favor of Elizabeth. Cecil and Bacon may be regarded as types of the statesmen who gathered around the queen, and by their wisdom sometimes influenced her to a course of action which was contrary to her own inclinations.

But the influence of her ministers was often counteracted by the influence of her court favorites. Multitudes of rich and noble courtiers flocked around her and rejoiced in the favor and smiles of their queen. Manly beauty and quick wit would gain any one the favor of the queen, but to keep it was a task too great for many. Wherever Elizabeth went she was accompanied by a band of nobles in whose flattery she delighted, even when old age had destroyed the wonderful beauty of her youth.

But in all her amusements Elizabeth held continually before her eyes the good of England. She steadily refused to become involved in war until the great Armada, sent by Philip of Spain, threatened to overpower England. She then became aroused to the necessity of war, and fitted out a fleet which, under the control of England's noble seamen drove the Armada to a destruction which came from a mightier hand than Elizabeth's, the hand of the Almighty God. While all England was rejoicing over this glorious victory Elizabeth sat in her chamber and grumbled over its cost, giving no thought to the great danger from which she had been liberated.

But there were difficulties within her own realm which threatened even greater danger than the Armada. Elizabeth herself held no religious views whatever. She hated alike the fanaticism of Catholics and Puritans. But the rivalry between these two religions would soon develop into civil war unless some decisive step were taken. She therefore espoused the Protestant cause and dealt blow after blow at Catholicism, sending many Catholic martyrs to the block, and persecuting more, until she made England virtually a Protestant country, free from the power of Rome. Her greatest blow against Catholicism was in the death of Mary Stuart of Scotland. Learning of a conspiracy which would destroy her life, and place Mary upon her throne, she signed the decree for her death, thus breaking the alliance of France and Scotland and destroying her own most dangerous enemy.

The whole policy of Elizabeth was one of peace, and her whole desire for the glory of England. She encouraged literature, and adorned her court with such poets as Spencer, who sang to her, an eager listener, his lays of the "Faerie Queen"; by such men as Sidney, who was a type of the chivalry of the age of Elizabeth; by such historians as Knolles and Raleigh; by such philosophers as Bacon; and by such dramatists as Marlowe and Shakespeare. She encouraged manufactures and commerce, and made England the center of the commercial world.

If at the beginning of her reign the government was in danger of destruction, at is close it was a united and prosperous government, first among the kingdoms of Europe. If at the accession of Elizabeth social discontent and religious dissensions prevailed, at her death peace, harmony and Protestantism held sway throughout the kingdom. On land and sea the British flag was looked upon with respect and reverence. English people everywhere pointed with pride to their sovereign and their kingdom.

But, prosperous as was the England of Elizabeth, we cannot but rejoice that we live in the

nineteenth century, when the sun of modern civilization, then just risen above the horizon, has now reached the full zenith of its glory, and by the brightness of its noonday beams has dispelled all the shadows of the dark ages, and shines upon a prosperous people governed by a pure democracy.

GOETHE.

IN forming our estimate of a poet's greatness, dependence must be placed upon cortemporary critics. It is a privilege we owe ourselves to determine of what benefit such a man was to his age, and could he have lived, what would be his corresponding value to that of our own. Of such is the right of opinion fairly exercised. But when the multitude have paid homage to genius and affixed the seal of immortality to a poet's creations, to question his title to eminence acquired through the sanction of contemporary talent or the popular choice, is merely an exhibition of our own weakness in one of its most irreverent phases.

Popularity; extensive, lasting popularity, is the least questionable testimony to poetic excellence. If the multitude and critic are at variance, the multitude is right, the critic wrong. The poet reflects the passions and sentiments of men. To please long and widely he must reflect them with truth. All the reasonings of cavaliers can not weaken Homer's claim to veneration. Human nature itself rises up and calls him her greatest bard. She expresses her judgments in the collected voices of ages and nations.

Of the value of Goethe's poetry, opinions have differed. But it is too late to dispute his *genius*. More than a century since Goethe entered the lists of literary competition, and duriug the whole of that period he has always been the object of public admiration. Pericles is acknowledged a consummate statesman, because for forty years he preserved his supremacy in the council of one city. In the German Republic of letters opinions are as free and fickle as was the popular voice at Athens, and he who has retained this favor for more than a century, hazarding his own reputation by new efforts, must most certainly have possessed a rich and inventive mind.

When Goethe began to write, the greater portion of European life lay in the unyielding grasp of independent Lords. The utter helplessness of its condition was an obstacle to a unity of opinions, or notable intellectual advancement. The German language was as limited in its influence as were the German national interests in politics. There appeared to be a great triumph of ignorance and frivolity over truth and patriotic sentiment, and it seemed as if the further development of European history was to be a constant and incessant struggle to uphold the families possessed of power. All public institutions favored this aim; such views were sustained alike by catholic and protestant clergy. But as oft in a nation's peril, some strong arm rises up out of its turmoils to bring relief to its despairing subjects: In like manner the ultimate destiny of European civilization, together with the rightful supremacy of thought over indifference, were to originate in the heart of France a resultant force around which all universal ideas were to center. Through the name of Voltaire the matchless impotency and frivolity were to be overpowered by genius and the question passionately grappled with, as to the possible improvement of the world. Co-existant with this influence, which was so thoroughly permeating the talented masses of France, through the dilligence of Goethe another great intellectual and political transformation was being felt in the social condition of Germany.

It is in remembrance of such historical facts as these that German national experience loves to trace its descent and fix upon Goethe as its first ancestor. It is in view of the literary impulse he gave German ideas and art rejoice in owning him as a co-worker.

His was not the life of a dreamy idealist as was thought by a nameless few. But his dreams, if dreams they were, for they could always be

made real, sent defeat to the breast of ignorance, overcoming it with truth.

Had Goethe been an aspirant after political honors undoubtedly he could have reached a height of official trust then attained by no German. His superior judgment was ever utilized in all matters of State legislation. He enjoyed an intimate friendship with the Duke who retained him as privy councilor. This would have satisfied the thirst of many a man for renown. But the strong passion of ambition was stifled by the still stronger passion for letters and art. He loved the muse sincerely, and when he heard her melodious voice he felt her superiority to all earthly honors.

As we trace the life of Goethe during his connections with the Duke, we observe that a great change was going on in the character of his mind. Though this at the time was not so manifest to his immediate associates; though possessed of public favor for "Gotz Von Berlichingen" and the sorrows of "werther" had been acknowledged even by Herder himself to be sufficient tests of Goethe's literary superiority, yet for twelve years he had published nothing of importance. Life at "Weimar" beyond what he had mastered in the sphere of poetical advancement, seemed drained of those available resources by which he was to complete his literary career. The fervor of youth was yielding to the discretion of manhood. The elegant and intelligent circles at the court, a tour in Switzerland for reflection and study contributed each in their degree to complete his poetical education. But an irresistible desire to go beyond the Alps, to enter Italy surrounded by a host of literary heroes of all ages, to breathe the highest intellectual atmosphere of all Europe was yet to be experienced by Goethe before we come to know him as that notable impersonation of culture which has so vividly reflected itself upon the history of German literature. Through the mouth of "Mignon" in Wilhelm Meister we learn something of the poet's longing for an Italian experience:

"Knowest thou the land where groves of citrons flower?
The golden orange, darkling leaves, embower,
The myrtle still, and high the laurels rise,
O! there, O! there, I long with thee, my loved one to repair.

"Knowest thou the house? It rests on pillars tall,
The chambers gleam, in splendor shines the hall,
Those marble forms, on me their eyes incline
And seem to say, poor child, what grief is thine,
Knowest thou the house?"

If Goethe in his works bestows on his princely patron higher eulogies than republican pride can regard with complacency, who can measure the gratitude due him for a residence in Italy, a residence which, beside immediate gratification, necessarily formed an epoch in the private history of the mind.

Had Italy nothing but its sky, its scenery where nature has exhibited her loveliest forms and lavished her delicacies, its music chanted in the streets, or sung in all its tenderness in Vespers at St. Peter's, its recollections not of the ancient heroes of the commonwealth only, but of Petrarch, Raphael and Michael Angelo, it would still be a country full of instruction to a poet, fit to enrich his mind with images, excite and diversify his inventive powers and impart a practical impulse to all his faculties.

At the period of his return from Italy the character and taste of Goethe were formed and established. Nothing now remained for him but to delight the world with his ripened productions. His "Faust," the most wonderful and original production of the German muse, an invention of his youth, was now matured with the strictest care. "Iphigenia" and "Tasso" are monuments of industrious genius, which his countrymen admire with one voice and which posterity will never willingly suffer to perish.

The later works of Goethe are characterized by dignity and deliberation. Having acquired a knowledge of man by a ready talent at observation, and having possessed himself of an extensive learning he continued to write with perfect self-possession, to plan with coolness and finish with effort and care. In a word, the years of his apprenticeship were over and he had become a consummate master in his art.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1883.

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TERMS:

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

DURING the last year of a student's college life the question is often asked him, what profession he is intending to pursue after graduation. If he replies that he intends to engage in business, there are many who will be greatly surprised and vigorously express the opinion that he has wasted the years he has spent in college. However, there are many sensible men who do not hold this opinion, and will recognize the propriety of a college graduate engaging in business, if he has a liking in that direction.

Because a man elects to pursue a course of study at college it does not necessarily follow that he must be a lawyer, a minister or a doctor. The professions are already overcrowded, and while "there is always room at the top," yet for the man who has no especial liking or adaptation for a professional life, there is really no room. It is the numerous failures of these men which is bringing a college education into disrepute among many business men and contributing material for the sarcastic editorial remarks which frequently emanate from the press.

Granting that a college educated man may choose a mercantile career or engage in any other of the numerous occupations which are open, another fallacy is committed by those who sneer at such a course, in arguing that he has wasted his time in pursuing his studies. Does it follow that because a man has the benefit of a college education, he will not make a successful business man? Far from it. These are the very men who seem to be the most successful in many instances. They have at their command that which they may be called upon at any moment to use, and when that moment comes they will demonstrate their superiority by taking the positions which the non-educated man is unfitted for.

If a man has a special liking for a professional life and has pursued his college studies with a particular profession in view, he should by all means take it up on graduation, but if he has no taste for such a life it is the most suicidal act he can commit to engage in it simply to gratify his friends.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard, who is at present one of the few representatives of the class of men who would have secret societies suppressed and regards them as one of the worst parasites which a college can possess, is quoted by the Boston *Herald* as saying of their initiation ceremonies: "They have ceased to be barbarous and have simply become foolish." The editorial writer of the Rutland *Herald and Globe*, who delights in sneering at colleges, improves the opportunity to discourse as follows:

"We believe that college secret societies are invariably bad in their influence; the fact that the strong fellows survive the indolent habits and silly clannishness they create does not help the matter at all; the mass of boys get harm from the societies."

Such sweeping accusations, made in the face of facts which prove the contrary, really amount

to nothing. The position is untenable because unlimited proof to prove the contrary may be brought forward. What has a secret society to do with the "indolent habits" of the student? It has this to do: it frequently aids him in overcoming them, if they exist. Society pride prompts him to do his best, not only for himself but also for his society. We have yet to hear of a case where indolent habits have been fostered by secret society membership. The "silly clannishness" they create is a powerful factor in eliminating class feeling and fostering the unity of the college in which they exist. It leads to the formation of friendships, which are life-long in their duration. It promotes reforms which individual efforts could never bring about.

That secret societies *may* use their influence for ill, is no argument for their non-existence. The Church may do the same. It is to the credit of college societies that they do not use their power to do this. It is not the society that harms the boys, but the reverse. If a society aims at large numbers only, and admits men who injure it, so much the worse for the society. In the experience of the writer the majority of the secret societies aim to exclude all such and preserve a high standard of scholarship and ability of which they and their college may be justly proud. Of the last assertion, that "the mass of boys get harm from the societies" we have nothing to say. Its absurdity is its disproval.

THE college has just received a valuable collection of geological and zoological specimens from the Smithsonian Institute, which Professor Seely is now engaged in arranging and classifying. We shall have more to say of this collection in a subsequent issue.

IT is gratifying to note that the Seniors are to secure such musical talent for commencement day and evening as will maintain the high standard which has heretofore prevailed. The Blaisdell Orchestra of Concord, (ten pieces) has been secured for the promenade, which promises to be exceptionally brilliant. The talent for the concert will be inferior to none which has appeared in Middlebury.

THE admission of women to Middlebury college will probably be one of the questions which will again come before the Corporation and alumni at the coming commencement and probably some decisive step will be taken in the matter. From the situation of the college there are undoubtedly many young women who would come here were our doors thrown open to them, but, on looking at both sides of the matter, we question very much the propriety and advantage of making the change.

PROBABLY most of our subscribers have within a few weeks received the compliments of the Business Manager in the shape of a "statement of account." On interviewing that august personage recently we found him merrily jingling the keys to the private vault of the UNDERGRADUATE, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter.—"Well, 'Bob.,' what is the financial status of the paper?"

B. M.—"Good! Money in the treasury and bills paid to date."

R.—"Have the subscribers paid up pretty well?"

B. M.—"Oh, yes; get a bushel of dollar bills in every mail!"

R.—"Indeed, then you don't want I should insert the customary notice of the "spring opening!"

B. M.—"To be sure. But, (lowering his voice to a tragic whisper,) you just mention the fact that we want all the money we can get before commencement, and that all those who send their dollar before then will receive reserved seat tickets in the alumni procession, entitling them to precede the brass band."

R.—"All right. Good morning."

Note and Comment.

The *Student* denies that the present system at Amherst is a failure. Glad to learn it.

Any of the alumni having any of the following numbers of the UNDERGRADUATE which they are willing to dispose of are requested to communicate with the Editor-in-chief or Business Manager. They are wanted here to complete files: Vol. I, No. 1; Vol. II, Nos. 5, 6 and 7; Vol. VI, No. 7.

The editor acknowledges the receipt of the Proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association from Hon. E. B. Sherman.

Since the formation of the Inter-Coll. Press Association we hear very little about it, and as yet the marks of its work in the improvement of college journals are not apparent.

It is gratifying to note that editorial work on the college papers is being appreciated by faculties and accepted as an equivalent for a certain portion of the literary work of the course.

We are sorry to notice a tendency in many college papers to devote a large amount of their local space to personalities, which in our opinion serve no good end and tend to lower the tone of the paper.

"For several years past it has been a custom of the authorities of Middlebury College, Vermont, to give the students a day every spring in which to go off after maple sugar, but this annual sugar-hunting day is omitted this season because there is no sugar to go after."—*Badger*.

Now we know why the day was omitted this year.

The Lehigh *Burr* advocates the adoption of a system of class taxation, and says:

"A common sense way of managing money matters is to have from the first day of the class existence a regular monthly tax. If put in operation, this plan would produce a wonder of wonders, a class with a bank account."

We are of the opinion that a bank account would cause more worry here than its absence does. However the plan is a good one and deserves a trial.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE COLLEGE.

THE contribution made by Professor Brainerd to the Botanical cabinet is one of the most valuable gifts that Middlebury College has of late received.

This Herbarium of upwards of 1150 species, more particularly represents the Flora of the Champlain valley, the country lying between Mansfield of the Green Mountains and Marcy of the Adirondacks. The collection is very complete, and contains, with only here and there an exception, all the known species of the phenogamous and higher cryptogamous plants of the region. And not only are the different species represented, but the life history of many plants is illustrated by different specimens showing the varions stages of growth, particularly during the period of flowering aud fruiting.

Lovers of Botany, both in and out of college, will be delighted with the neatness and accuracy, as well as the completeness of the collection, and will find it of great value in bringing to their knowledge many rare forms, and assisting in the verification of obscure and doubtful specimens.

DEFENCE OF SMALL COLLEGES.

AN old, honored, and distinguished alumnus of Hamilton College—the Rev. William Hague, D. D., writes as follows: "My retrospective view of college life has never suggested a regret that I was induced to leave the great metropolis to seek matriculation in one of the smaller colleges of the country. There certainly the environment was most favorable to mental

health and effective work; adapted to call out the best that is in one, so as to realize the essential idea of education. A largely endowed university, with its thousands of students, may fitly meet the needs of those who would pursue a post-graduate course for the mastery of specialties; but for a majority of the younger class the surest ground work of a really liberal education suited to the broad area of American citizenship is the curriculum of the college, pursued without liability to distraction for several successive years."

Dr. Hague has been for many years a distinguished minister in the Baptist communion, has had long and useful pastorates in Boston and Philadelphia and has been a leader in the Baptist ministry. Many distinguished educators have of late urged similar views. The time for electives is when the faculties have been tried by discipline and the judgment formed with sufficient breadth of experience to make it sure and safe. For this discipline and experience the smaller colleges are eminently fitted. C. H.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

[The two following items were received too late for publication in our last issue though the deaths were noticed.]

'25. Rev. Asahel C. Washburn, class of '25, who died suddenly at Syracuse, N. Y., March 23d, 1883, was born at Leicester. Mass., December 20th, 1800. After graduation he taught two years in Washington, D. C., previous to entering the gospel ministry. He preached at Royalton, Vt., for nine years; at Suffield, Conn., for seventeen years; and for a number of years was agent of the American Bible Society in Connecticut. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Syracuse, N. Y., four of which he was chaplain of the Onondaga penitentiary, supplying churches as his health would permit to the very last. His was eminently a beautiful and useful life, and many will rise up to call him blessed.

'26. Jeremiah Bailey of the class of '26, died at the residence of his son, Rev. Geo. H. Bailey, at Moravia, N. Y., April 2d, 1883. Born at Plymouth, N. H., May 24th, 1797, he had attained the ripe age of 85 years and 10 months. After leaving college he studied law with Judge Ross of Elizabethtown, N. Y., and was admitted to the various courts of New York, where he practiced more than forty years. He was very conscientious in his profession, often advising his clients to shun litigation and seek a peaceable solution of their difficulties. His professional life was spent at Canton and Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. At Canton he was postmaster under the administration of President Harrison. For more than seventy-two years he was a member of the church, being an active, practical christian. His life was joyful, sincere and loyal to his Heavenly Master.

'55. Rev. E. P. Hooker, former pastor of the Congregational church of our village, has been obliged, by failing health, to retire from his pastorate in Lawrence, Mass. He will spend the summer at Newton Centre, supplying vacant pulpits as his strength will permit.

'56. Prof. C. M. Mead left Bonn, Prussia, May 1st, for Constantinople, via. the Danube and the Black Sea. On his return he will stop for a time in Switzerland, probably at Zurich. Study and travel seem to convince him that "English is bound to be the universal language. It will be centuries before other languages die out; but English will become more and more spoken in connection with other languages, as, for example, in India and Wales, and will become the medium of communication between men of different languages, much more than French ever was." The professor is much improved in health.

'57. Rev. Azel Washburne Wild occupied the Congregational pulpit, the 20th inst., in exchange with the pastor, Rev. S. Lewis B. Speare.

'58. Rev. G. A. Rockwood of Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., has started for Oregon with the expectation of taking up work there.—*Congregationalist.*

'72. Rev. H. M. Ladd, D. D., who has just accepted a call to the Euclid Avenue church, Cleveland, Ohio, preached his first sermon, May 6th, to a large and attentive congregation. Before the discourse he briefly thanked the people for the cordial welcome extended to himself and family.—*Congregationalist.*

'73. Rev. G. W. Brooks has been dismissed from his church in Woonsocket, R. I.

'74. Gov. Barstow has appointed C. C. Gove of the Beeman academy, New Haven, examiner of the State normal school at Johnson, to succeed President Buckham, resigned. The appointment is a most creditable one as Prof. Gove is well qualified for the place.—*Rutland Herald.*

'74. Rev. T. W. Darling of Wentworth, N. H., has been invited to supply a pulpit for a year at Danville, Vt. He accepts.—*Congregationalist.*

'75. The First Congregational society of Gardner, Mass., has called Rev. Lawrence Phelps of Barton, Vt., at a salary of $2,000 a year and use of parsonage. Mr. Phelps is a graduate of Middlebury College and a son of Prof. Phelps of Andover Theological Seminary, and has been settled at Barton six years.—*Boston Journal.*

'80. A. C. Peck is studying law in an office at Cavendish.

'80. H. R. Dorr has returned from the Bermudas, much improved in health by his vacation and has resumed his position on the editorial staff of the Springfield *Republican.*

'81. E. M. Parker has returned home from his medical studies in New York.

'81. The Harvard Divinity school will be represented on the commencement stage at Cambridge, June 27, by Charles S. Murkland of Lowell, subject: "Religious Indications of Civil Life."

'81. J. L. Barton has completed the junior year in Hartford Theological seminary and will preach in Austerlitz, N. Y., during the summer, returning to the seminary in the fall.

'82. C. D. Pillsbury has for some time been principal of the public schools in Leetonia, Ohio.

'82. C. G. Leavenworth recently spent a few days in town to attend a meeting of the Cutter Marble company. While in Vermont he suffered from an attack of tonsilitis and was detained longer than he expected to stay. He returned to his business at Utica, N. Y., the 10th inst.

'82. J. C. Miller has been obliged to leave his work in central New York. He is seriously ill at his home in West Hartford.

Town and Campus.

The Schumann club hold their last meeting for the season next Tuesday eve at Prof. Seely's.

Our assistant postmaster, Geo. E. Hammond, is rejoicing in the posession of a daughter.

Miss Delia Hammond is in town again, having returned from Florida, where she spent the winter.

The seniors will take their geological excursion along the lake during the second week in June.

Quite a number of our people attended the matinee at Burlington, the 19th, by the Boston Ideals.

Mrs. Harriet B., widow of Rev. Joseph Steele, died at her home here, on Wednesday, May 9th, aged 77.

The campus has received its usual spring cleaning up which has been better done than in some years formerly.

The seniors are now enjoying an occasional bolt and afternoon off to spend upon their orations and theses.

Prof. Foster has divided his German class into two divisions, according to scholarship, devoting a half hour to each.

Owing to a selection of periodicals unsatisfactory to the majority of the students, the reading room is but little patronized.

The seniors, last week, under the direction of Prof. Seely, took a geological excursion to the old Addison county marble quarry.

The brass horn manipulators of the town have consolidated and formed a brass band under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Cobb.

The many friends of Mr. Pierce, the well-known proprietor of the Pierce House, will be glad to learn that he is convalescent.

The trees in the school park have been neatly trimmed and many new ones set out, adding quite materially to the beauty of the place.

Attention is called to the new ad. headed "Twenty Years of Congress." Those desiring a lucrative business for vacation will do well to apply at once.

Professor Brainerd has been occupied recently in surveying the large tract of land, in Ripton,

some 1,500 acres, recently purchased by Joseph Battell for a deer park.

Col. L. E. Knapp and G. M. Rowland have been appointed delegates from the Middlebury Congregational church to the county conference to be held at Orwell, May 29th and 30th.

Prof. Seely, having completed his work with the seniors, has given them the rest of the afternoons of the term. This is very acceptable as much work falls upon the class just at this time.

It is reported that, should the boarding house be completed at commencement, it will be dedicated by holding the corporation dinner there. This would be a pleasing thing to the seniors.

Sheldon ('83) was delegated by the vestry of St. Stephen's parish, to take a report of Rev. George S. Pine of New Canaan, Conn., to whom they have since extended a call to become their rector.

The ladies of the Catholic church give a fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Numerous articles will be offered, among the most important of which is a black walnut chamber suit.

The seniors have secured for commencement day and evening the Blaisdell Orchestral club, 10 pieces and as vocalists for the concert, Mrs. H. F. Knowles, soprano, and Mr. Wm. Willis Clark, tenor, both of Boston.

On Monday evening, May 21, the Delta Upsilon fraternity gave a reception to the resident alumni and other friends in town. The programme consisted of literary work, debate, music and refreshments. A good time was reported.

The alumni on their return at commencement will note with pleasure the improved appearance of the village. The old court house has been moved to the fair grounds. The new one, on the site of the old, is well under weigh, as is the town hall.

The faculty have decided that they cannot allow the latitude to Prof. Silvernail concerning the graduating orations that they have formerly given to Prof. Kellogg. Accordingly they are to take the overlooking of the orations into their own hands.

Decoration day is to be observed in Middlebury this year. The procession will form in front of the Addison House and march at 9 a. m. The exercises at the Congregational church will begin at 11 o'clock. Hon. E. J. Ormsbee is to deliver the address.

The freshman class have selected for speakers at Parkerian the following men, W. M. Ross, W. H. H. Benedict, J. A. Ellsworth, R. E. Loveland. The sophomores will probably give up the Parkerian fund to the freshmen, as eight of their number contest that evening for the Merrill prizes.

Elizabeth, wife of Alpheus Eldredge, hung herself in the Addison county jail, Saturday night, May 26, after making two attempts, the first proving unsuccessful on account of breaking of the cord which she had made of the strips of a sheet. She was incarcerated, for stealing, last August. At that time she attempted to kill herself with morphine, but took too much.

College Notes.

DARTMOUTH.

President Bartlett is reported as saying that the graduation of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth, was one of the worst things that ever happened to the college, because every student of low standing referred to him as one of his kind who afterward rose to eminence.

The *Dartmouth* is to be published weekly the ensuing year and its size reduced probably one-third.—A catalogue giving the names and addresses of all the living Alumni of the College, compiled by J. M. Comstock, '77, is soon to be issued from the Dartmouth press.—Thieves were busy during the fire and succeeded in capturing several very valuable articles, among which was a set of solid silver spoons. Quite a number of '83 men contemplate entering the Thayer School of Civil Engineering after graduation, we learn.—Many are suffering with the distemper which the continued chilly weather makes prevalent.—*Dartmouth.*

WILLIAMS.

The *Athenaeum* will publish no more illustrations.

The class-tax for general graduating expenses of '83 will be $15.

Prof. Perry has recently been chosen a member of the Massachusetts historical society.

Prof. Tucker of Andover theological seminary

will preach the baccalaureate sermon at commencement.

Two students have arranged for a walking-match to Pittsfield on Memorial day, with a forfeit of $25. The loser is to run a wheelbarrow through a prominent part of the town.

About $15,000 will remain from the $100,000 given by Gov. Morgan for the erection of the new dormitory.

The Zeta Psi fraternity are repairing and improving their club-house.

At Williams, from the list of names proposed as speakers at the Adelphic Union Meeting during commencement week, the faculty have stricken out the names of Beecher, Talmage and Ingersoll.—*Oberlin Review.*

HARVARD.

Opening of the new building of the Harvard medical school, at Boston postponed on account of the recent fire which is found to have damaged the building $20,000.

It is doubtful if Prof. Sophocles will again teach, on account of ill health.

Seniors, juniors and sophs. elect four courses next year, making twelve recitations or lectures weekly per member.

A majority of the present senior class intend to study law. There is 1 atheist, 1 rationalist, 7 agnostics in the class.

Complaint is made that so little attention is given in regard to the elective studies that persons cannot choose advisedly.

The new Law School is rising rapidly, but it will not probably be ready for occupancy till after the fall term begins.

There are complaints that the Cambridge people charge exorbitant prices for rent.

Prof. Goodwin assumes charge of the Greek department next year.

Over $50,000 has already been subscribed to form a permanent fund for the Harvard Annex.

AMHERST.

The number of commencement speakers has been increused from six to eight, chosen entirely by rank.

The late Western trip of the Glee Club was a complete success in every way.

Edwin D. Mead has given the last lecture in his course on the American poets, his subject being Emerson.

The lawn tennis men are beginning to practice for the Hartford tournament.

The gym. ex. the 16th inst. was pronounced by the judges the best ever given in the past 19 years.

YALE.

The Athletic association has decided to get a professional trainer to coach the men for the Intercollegiate Meeting.

The *Courant* replies to Dr. McCosh's statements concerning college athletics. It argues that a man in training is kept from dissipations he might otherwise indulge in; also shows that the athletes of the college have been well represented among the honor men at commencement and competitive examinations.

In the past eleven years Yale has graduated 945 free-traders and 341 protectionists.

An item is current that a member of the Skull and Bones society, which obliges its member to have their badges always about them, attempted to hold his in his mouth, while in bathing and swallowed it, being rescued with difficulty.

PRINCETON.

The Junior promenade concert will be given up owing to a lack of encouragement.

The committee of trustees appointed to consider Dr. McCosh's resignation have been unable to find an available man for the place and have requested him to withdraw his resignation, remaining nominally, the president, a dean to be chosen to discharge the more onerous duties. —*Princetonian.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Our University has recently been admitted to share in privileges of the school of Athens.—*Argonaut.*

The concert by the Princeton Glee Club was one of the best entertainments of the course.

According to the calendar for '82-'83 the total number of courses is 244; membership of faculty, 50; instructors, 33; undergraduate students, 1,440.

The faculty seem to think college work more important than base-ball, inasmuch as they have forbidden our nine to arrange for playing with clubs from abroad on any day except Saturday. Ignorance of the edict henceforth excuses no one.

COLUMBIA.

The Seniors have been assessed five dollars each to pay Class Day expenses.

The trustees say that Columbia is sorely in need of funds wherewith to fulfill her mission in the community.—*Spectator.*

Eighty-three's commencement will be the largest ever held. Over three hundred diplomas will be given to the graduating students of the four schools.

President Barnard in his report has an appeal to the trustees to increase the endowment by $4,050,000 in order that the college may be a University in a literal sense of the word.

ELSEWHERE.

There are ten lady-students in the U. V. M.

Law has recently been added to the regular academic course of Yale.

Pres. Arthur's son was recently expelled from Princeton for indulging in a spree.—*Watash.*

A Cornell freshman recently absconded with $35.00 which belonged to the class, having been subscribed for the class supper.

A Hebrew college is to be started at Newport, Rhode Island to be called Touro college. It is founded because Jewish children sent to Christian colleges grow up neither Jews nor Christians.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is building a new college in New York to cost $4,000,000. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian, co-educational, and the expenses will be put at a low figure.—*McGill Gazette.*

The Middletown correspondent of the Hartford *Globe*, in writing of the Wesleyn college burial ground, says: "Here lie buried President, priest, student of this Wesleyn University and a more God-forsaken burying ground cannot be found in these United States."

The mayor of Princeton made himself unpopular by his treatment of the college boys last year. The misguided man had a few freshmen prosecuted for breaking lamps, etc., and now when he presents himself for re-election, about 200 students vote against him, and defeat him.

Each member of the senior class of Illinois college, at his graduation, will give his note for ten dollars, payable to the first member of the class who commits matrimony. Any good looking young lady who wishes to marry a fortune, should look out for this opportunity.—*Rambler.*

Sporting.

Thirty Columbia men are in active training for the Inter-collegiate Field Meeting, May 26.

Lacrosse now has its place among college games. An association has been formed, comprising Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia and New York University.

In addition to Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell, crews from Bowdoin, Rutgers, Wesleyan, Toronto and Virginia Colleges are expected to start in the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association regatta on Lake George, Jnly 4.

At Yale.—A twenty-five dollar cup is offered to the winner of the quarter mile run at the spring games.—Students raise $33,000 for new athletic grounds.—The freshman crew is required to meet in front of a certain college building at eight o'clock every morning to insure early rising.—*Ex.*

At Princeton.—The twelve have played three games of lacrosse, including one championship game and have yet to be defeated.—The nine has obtained permission to play with professional clubs.—Geo. Hosmer has been engaged as trainer for the crew.—Ward of the New York's is coaching the nine.

At Columbia.—'84 will put a crew in the regatta. All the classes except '83 will be represented.—New shells have been ordered for both the 'Varsity and fresh. crews.—$1900., of the required $3000. have been raised to send the crew to New London, the 20th. prox.—It is said Columbia stands a good chance of winning the championship cup at the Inter-Collegiate races.

At Harvard.—'83 won the class race. Time, '83, 11:41; '84, 12:04; '85, 12:10; '86, 12:23 1-2; —Five of the nine have been disabled. Crocker, the captain, has almost entirely recovered from the recent injury to his ankle, and is able to practice a little daily.—A number of men are practicing every day with hammer and shot, while the running track is almost constantly in use.

College games: At Providence—Yale, 6; Brown, 4; at Princeton—Princeton, 13; Harvard, 4; at Springfield—Dartmouth, 10; Amherst, 6; at North Adams—Tufts, 16; Williams, 8; at New Haven—Yale Freshmen, 8; Harvard Freshmen, 1; at Lewiston—Colby, 14; Bates, 5; at Brunswick— Colby, 8; Bodwoin, 7.

Exchanges.

We welcome gladly to our table the *Cynic*, published by the students of the University of Vermont. It has a very bright external appearance. The interior is perhaps, in its way, no less bright. We find a department of "General Literature," which is comparable with the literary departments of our best college papers. The editorials of the two numbers which have been published, show that their writer has ideas which extend beyond the narrow limits of his own college, which is not the fact with the editors of too many of our exchanges. We would suggest to the exchange editor that a more extended experience in the capacity of an editor will show him that he cannot always write articles which will coincide with the opinions of all who read them. The *Cynic* is on the whole an excellent paper, and we wish it all success.

The Michigan *Argonaut*, which we have once briefly noticed, puts in its appearance with great regularity once in two weeks. It is a fine publication, and has become one of our most interesting exchanges. Its continued story, entitled "Le Mont de Piete," is developing quite an attractive and thrilling plot. The rest of the miscellaneous department is of a light and pleasing character, well adapted to mental recreations. The other departments are of a more substantial nature. All are well conducted and make the *Argonaut* one of the best of our exchanges.

We greet again our old friend the University *Gazette*, from McGill college, Montreal. It is a welcome relief to us to receive a real interesting college publication from that quarter, after having had our powers of endurance constantly taxed by examining the dry pages of the *'Varsity*.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the Richmond Literary *Miscellany*. The paper is published by a literary society in Richmond, Va., and forms a pleasing contrast to the Richmond College *Messenger*.

The *Electritian* for May contains its usual amount of interesting reading pertaining to electrical science.

We acknowledge the receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the Cedarville *Telephone*, published weekly at Cedarville, Kas., by J. R. Newell, '77. It is a spicy sheet and we wish its publisher success in his new venture.

Reviews and Notices.

The *Century* for June is quite profusely illustrated and contains much of interest in the literary department containing, as it does, a discussion on the relations of "England and Ireland" by Professor Bryce; a critical essay by Henry James, jr., on "The Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson," and "The Native Element in American Fiction," the first of two papers on this subject, by James Herbert Morse. Professor Beers, of Yale, contributes a racy story, "Split Zephyr," in which are contrasted the aims of a party of students on leaving college and their views and conditions fifteen years later. Joel Chandler Harris furnishes the concluding part of "At Teague Poteet's" and poems are contributed by John Vance Cheney, Edith M. Thomas, Frances Hodgson Burnett, H. C. Bonner and Caroline A. Mason.— The "Open Letters" department is unusually interesting.

The *Atlantic* for June contains the third and last act of Henry James' clever dramatization of "Daisy Miller" and also the conclusion of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett's story, "A Landless Farmer." Perhaps the most noticeable things in the number are a poem by Whittier, "How the Women went from Dover," a stirring ballad of the old days of Quaker persecution in New England, aud a paper entitled "Mr. Emerson in the Lecture Room," reminiscences of the great thinker's lectures delivered at Harvard college in 1870. Charles Dudley Warner has a travel sketch on Monserrat, written in his usual happy manner. Mr. Richard Grant White contributes the first part of an international paper, "Mr. Washington Adams in England." "Bridget's Story," by L. C. Wyman, "The Biography of Two Famous Songs," by Amelia Barr, a gossiping and attractive article on "Table Talk," by F. C. Baylor, and "Life in Old Siena," by E. D. R. Bianciardi, make up the table of contents.

Work Given Out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings at your home. Men, women, boys and girls can do it. H. C. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton street New York.

Some time since we gave the Portable Electric Light Co. the benefit of a notice. Apparently they are frauds and dead beats.

Plunder.

A cook-stove may be converted into a base-burner by sitting on it when it is hot.

Soph (translating *Milia tum pransi tria reprimus*): "And after we had eaten three thousand suppers we crawled along."

Advice to students who fit up with second-hand furniture; don't pay high prices. Doesn't Hoyle say, "Second-hand low?"

A Soph, recently, searching after diœcious flowers, was directed to where he could find some hepaticas, when he innocently inquired if there were any shepaticas there, too.

Leader to guest—After singing the benediction will you please offer the doxology—no, I mean, after offering the doxology will you please sing—hem, after singing the bene— * * *

First Vassar Senior, meditatively looking at a pine tree, "I wonder why some class doesn't take a pine tree for its class tree?" Second Senior: "It is strange, they make such good matches."

SENIOR (to young lady visiting his room): "Indeed, Miss——, I am sorry that our room is not in its usual state of order." Chum (sotto voce)—"You bet it ain't; altogether too clean for me; scarcely recognize it."

"I'm afraid I flunked to-day," quoth Snodkins. "Why?" inquired Bloodbury. "The Professor put a little mark like this O after my name." "Oh, that's nothing," said Bloodbury, with more truth than poetry in his answer.

Theolog.—What are you pegging at now, Smith?

Jones.—(Science Student.) Palæontology.

Theolog.—I didn't know Paley ever wrote on Tology. His Evidences of Christianity is all I ever read.

Student translates: "And you shall eat yourself full for once in your life." Prof.: "What does 'full' modify?" Student hesitating, the Professor continues impatiently; "Come, come, who is full?" Student: "Yoursefl." Music by the band.

He was sitting at the window
As she fell:
I think it was a sin; do
You as well!
He turned not away his head—
They were silk, and colored red.
Don't you tell.

A Vassar girl says that she eats onions to keep her lips from chapping and the chaps from lipping.

At a fashionable wedding in Philadelphia, recently, the organist played "Empty is the Cradle." He was retired on half-pay.

Little Jack Horner sat in the corner eating concentrated lye; his mother came in, he had emptied the tin; they will meet in the sweet-bye-and bye.

A fond mother visiting her son at the university, and looking around the room with an anxious eye, asked: "My son, do you ever sweep under the bed?" "Oh, yes, mother," was the earnest reply, "it is so much easier than to use a dust-pan."

"Willyum, my son," says an economical mother to her son, "for mercy's sake don't keep on tramping up and down the floor in that manner. You'll wear out your new boots." [He sits down.] "Now you'll wear out your new trousers! I declare! I never see such a boy!"

BEFORE MARRIAGE.
With wondrous care
She seeks the mirror
And bangs her hair.

AFTER MARRIAGE.
With angry glare
She grabs her slipper
And bangs her heir.

One of the University Professors walked into a shoe store the other day. The gentlemanly clerk inquired, "What number, please?" The Professor replied, "O—I don't—know,—I don't bother my mind with such trivial matters. I guess about—fourteen. (Sudden confusion of clerk.) Upon examination. that was found to be the size of his collar.

A case of conscience (at the children's party)—Uncle Jack: "It is very good lemonade, I am sure; but tell me, why do you sell yours for three cents a glass when Charley gets five for his?" Miss Bonnie: "Well, you mustn't tell anybody, Uncle Jack, but the puppy fell in mine, and I thought it ought to be cheaper."

Young lady to jeweler: "Please sir, examine my watch; it's out of order." Jeweler, opening the case, gets a brief view, before the fair one snatches the watch and rushes from the store, saying something about "Oh, I forgot!") of a small switch of hair, a four-leaf clover, a decayed rosebud, a college fraternity badge, and a wad of chewing gum. "Probably wants a cast-iron watch," mused the jeweler.

THE TIRED FOOT.

The potter stood at his daily work,
  One patient foot on the ground;
The other with never-slacking speed,
  Turning his swift wheel round.
Silent, we stood beside him there,
  Watching the restless knee,
Till my friend said low, in pitying voice,
  "How tired his foot must be!"

The potter never paused in his work,
  Shaping the wondrous thing;
'Twas only a common flower-pot,
  But perfect in fashioning.
Slowly he raised his patient eyes,
With homely truth inspired:
"No, marm; it isn't the foot that kicks;
  The one that stands gets tired!"

—*The Continent.*

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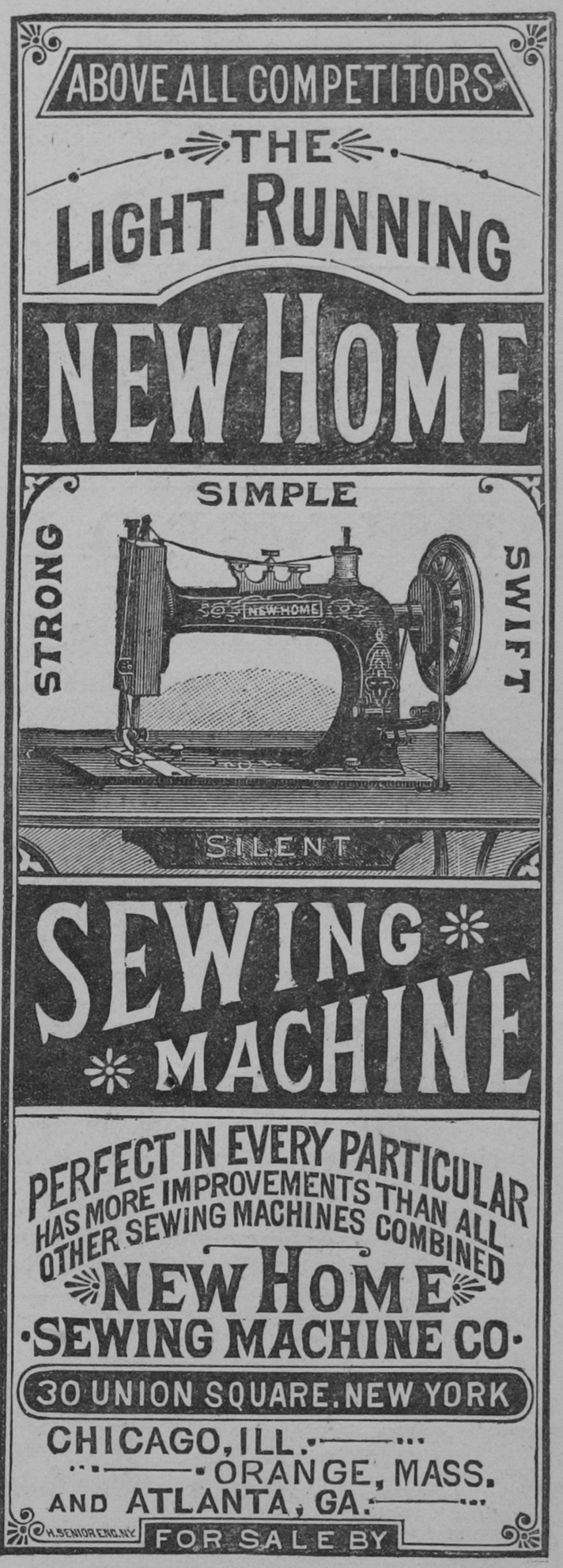

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